## GREAT GUNS.

The Senate Begins Consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill,

And Is Evidently Willing to Provide Modern High-Power Cannon,

The House Devotes the Day to Legislating for the Benefit of the Territories.

Also Listens to a High-Toned Discussion Between Messrs, White and Budd.

Mr. Plumb submitted from the committee on public lands a report to accompany the bill al-ready reported from that committee to quit the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands. Mr. Hawley, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the bill for the relief of Gen. William W. Averill. It was placed on the

liills were introduced and appropriately referred

By Mr. Gartand: To provide a uniform mode of rocedure in civil cases in the courts of the United

procedure in civil cases in the courts of the United Biston.
By Mr. Hill: For the deposit in the treasury of the receipts of the money-order system and for the payment of its expenses out of appropriations. By Mr. Bowen: To provide for the establishment of terms of court in the district of Colorado. The senste proceeded to the calendar of cases unobjected to.

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The bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the Monitor who participated in the action with the rebel trunclad Merrimane, being objected to by Mr. Cockrell, went over Mr. Mr. Hale asked Mr. Cockrell to withdraw the objection, but Mr. Cockrell said it was useless to occupy the time of the senate with the bill after the recent unfavorable action of the house of representatives on a similar bill.

The following bills were read; a third time and passed:

The following bills were read; a tank passed:
To authorize the construction of a bridge over the Rio Grande river between the clies of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Piedras Negras, Mexico.
To authorize the construction of a bridge over the same river between the clies of Larado, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.
Several bills for private relief were objected to but wont over.

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The hour of 2 o'clock arriving, the chair laid before the senate the bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Hale stated that Mr. Hoar, who had introduced the bill, did not wish to press it at this time, and he [Mr. Hale] would therefore move to take up instead the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Plumb and Mr. Miller, of New York, thought the pleuro-pneumonia bill entitled to precedence over the bankruptcy bill, naving been made a special order for a time provious to that fixed for the latter bill.

special order for a time previous to that a kea for the latter bill.

The chair announced that the wording of the rule was such as to require him, when the time for a special order had passed, to place before the senate the bilt which had been first made a special order.

Mr. Hoar yielded to Mr. Hale in order to allow the payal bill to be taken up.

order.

Mr. Hoar yielded to Mr. Hale in order to allow the naval bill to be taken up.

Mr. Hale then changed his motion, and asked unanimous consent to take up the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck objected. He preferred that a vote be taken. [The vote would bring the naval bill up of right, and would not leave the bankrupicy bill pending as the unfinished business.]

Mr. Hoar characterized the objection as "an outrageous and tyraunical perversion" of the courtesies of the sonate.

Nr. Beak retorted that the language of the senator from Massachusetts was wholly unworthy of any but him.

The senate agreed to take up the bill.

Mr. Beek said that it was more than an appropriation bill, and suggested to Mr. Hale the propriety of making an explanation of the changes made in the bill as it came from the house.

Mr. Hale replied that the custom had been to explain term as they were objected to.

Many of the amendment proposed by the senate committee were agreed to.

On reaching the provious relatory to ordnance, Mr. Morgan inquired what was being done in the way of manufacturing modern guns.

Mr. Hale replied that the facilities for building guns were very limited, and it was desirable that our facilities of that character should be improved.

Twenty-five years age we had the best guns in the world.

Mr. Morgan said that while he had been in the

our facilities of that character should be improved. Twenty-five years age we had the besiguas in the world.

Mr. Morgan said that while he had been in the the senate we had been trying to get guns for our seasoast defenses, but had yet guns for our seasoast defenses, but matter. He thought nothing should bring a deeper blush of shame to begin thinking over this matter. He thought nothing should bring a deeper blush of shame to the cheeks of an American citizen than to see that fifty or sixty million citizens were unprepared to defend themselves on their seasoasts. The seasoasts of the United States were in a more defenseless condition than any of the petry maritime powers of the world. Mr. Morgan did not favor the conducting of nations on war principles, but whoever, in the contemplation of the affairs of nations, should altogether ignore the times in which we live, and expect to get along on Quaker principles, would make a mistake. In order to preserve peace, we should have means at command to satisfy other parties that if they broke the poace we were prepared to meet assaults instantly and with effect. Because war was not right upon us, we were doing nothing.

Mr. Hale concurred with Mr. Morgan that the defens eless condition of the United States was a subject for most serious reflection. The casy, happy-ge-lucky way in which we had been going along with regard to our national defenses ought to cease.

Mr. Bayard said that from the appropriations

happy-go-lucky way in which we had been going along with regard to our national defenses ought to cease.

Mr. Bayard said that from the appropriations for ordinance contained in the bill under consideration one would suppose we were legislating for the kingdom of Liliput rather than for a great nation like the United States.

Mr. Bale agreed fully with this opinion.

Mr. Bayard inquired why not then take at least one step toward remedying the evil? China was buying 399 guns, each one of which would cost as much as the whole appropriation for ordinance in this bill. There being no demand from the United States government, our private citizens had had to incentive to invest their capital in proper machinery for the manufacture of heavy ordinance of a modern character. Whenever there should be a demand, private enterprise would be directed to greater capacity for building heavy guns. Mr. Bayard would favor the purchase by the government of a foundry, which would leave the government of a farge steam hammer and the establishment of a foundry, which would leave the government in a position not to be entirely at the mercy of private enterprise. A government foundry with a powerful nammer could be worked to advantage at the same time that private enterprise was encouraged.

Mr. Jones, of Florids, favored appropriations for ordnance, but thought a navy the first thing necessary.

Mr. Hale gave notice of an amendment to be

Mr. Hale gave notice of an amendment to be becauter moved appropriating \$550,000 for the purchase and erection of plant for casting, forming, rough boving, and tempering guns up to 100 tous, ready for delivery atgun factories, including the cost of the process of liquid compression, if adontset.

tous, ready for delivery at gun factories, including the cost of the process of liquid compression, if adopted.

Also, \$900,000 for plant for a gun factory for building guns from 6-linch to 16-inch calibor, including buildings and shrinkage pot.

Mr. Vest said we had 10,000 miles of sea coast, \$1,5000,000,000 of annual commerce, which was rapidly increasing, and recourses and canabilities that almost beggared description. Yet we were without a may vor a commercial marine, and our seaccasts were interly defenseless. Yet since 1801,838,000,000 had been appropriated by congress for naval purposes. Twenty of the largest cities of the United States could be powdered into dust by the guns of foreign powers, and we could not make an attempt to prevent them. Whatever differences might exist between political parties there was one thing that all parties could agree upon, and that was placing our seaccasts in a proper condition of defense. It say, the land of macaroni and largest gun on the occan; while this great nation had cockie shells and unaval pleasure boats, and no guns that amounted to anything. Yet we were called upon to expend more money to be paid to the same contractor (John Reach), who was now building for us vessels which high authorities pronounced defective, Mr. Vest was not willing to give money to the present secretary of the navy, to be by him handed over to John Roach, for whom, according to statements made on the floor of the sanate, that secretary had at one time been the paid to-buying.

Mr. Vest proceeded to speak on the merchant

that secretary had at one time been the paid lob-byist.

Mr. Vest proceeded to speak on the merchant marine, the decay of which he said was due to the policy which sustained such men as John Bosch. No other civilized nation existed to-day that had not abandoned that policy.

While on this topic Mr. Hale suggested that, as the committee on isreign relations had some mat-ters which it wished to submit to the senate in executive session, it might suit Mr. Vest's con-venience to continue his remarks to-day.

Mr. Vest agreeing, Mr. Hale inoved that the senate go into executive session. The motion was screed to, and the senate at 4:40 p. m. went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened at 5:55 p. m. adjourned.

THE HOUSE. THE HOUSE.

Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Randall presented resolutions of the Vessel Owners and Captains' association of Philadelphia, urging an appropriation for austaining hydrographic offices in the seaport cities, and for publishing pilot charts. Referred. cities, and for publishing pilot charts. Referred.

The house then, as a special order (at 12:16), went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) on bills relating to the territories.

The first bill taken up was one to anthorize the appointment of a commission by the Precisient to rion and mark the boundary flues between a portion of the Indian territory and the state of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the state of Texas.

The issue in the chair on bills relating to the territories and also the reductions in rates that have taken place during his administration as president of the Western Union company. He will again appear before the committee next to appoint the state of Texas.

The issue the value of the sale of the Western Union company. He will again appear before the committee next to be appointed by the state of Texas.

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100, west from London, and consists of 2,400 square ailes,
Mr. Lanham said that the land had been in conroversy for a number of years, and thought that

miles.

Mr. Lankam said that the land had been in controversy for a number of years, and trought that the question should be definitely settled.

Mr. Reed said that according to the terms of the treaty of 1828, between the United States and Mexico, the boundary line was fixed at Red river. "as laid down by Medish's map." Medish's map made he reference to the north fork of the Red river, and the boundary may be determined by that map, the therefore, thought that the laid in dispute belonged to the indian territory.

Mr. Culberson said that the whole dispute was whether the one hundredth degree of longitude covered the Red river exactly where the makers of the treaty had supposed.

After further debate Mr. Reed offered a substitute, authorizing the detail of one or more suny officers, who, in conjunction with such persons as may be appointed, shall accertain at what point the one hundredth degree of longitude crosses the Red river in accordance with the treaty of 1828.

Mr. Belford addrossed himself to Mr. Reed and lectured, that gentleman, who came from "the bow of New England," for incertering with western measures; assured him that "if you manage yours," and made his customary appeal to the southers meen to unite with those from the west, "and we will put you [the east] down."

The substitute having been rejected, the committee rose and the bill was passed—yeas 138, mays 67.

The next bill passed was one declaring that the supreme court of every territory shall consist of a chief justices and the reasts and providing that every territory shall be divided into four judicial districts and a district court shall be held in each by one of the justices to the territories to which they are to be residents of the territories to which they are to be residents of the territories to which they are

held in each by one of the justices of the supreme court.

A bill requiring the governors of the territories to be residents of the territories to which they are appointed at least two years proceding appointment was opposed by Mr. Kasson, on the ground that it changed the plan by which the United States held control of the territories.

Mr. Magininis strongly advocated the passage of the bill. There was a growing indisposition to admit new states on account of the fealousy of the old states, and the measure was only intended to mitigate one of the evils of the most infamous system of colonial government that the world had ever seen.

Mr. Eaton raised the constitutional objection that the bill would limit the right of the presidential appointment.

that the bill would limit the basis of the consistency of al-ical appointment.

Afr. Breats painted out the inconsistency of al-lowing Rhode Island to elect its governor and of denying to the territories, some of them with five times the population, the poor privilege of having their executives appointed from among their own citizens.

Mr. Tiliman made a constitutional argument in

support of the bill.

Mr. Hart moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on territories to except from its provisions the territory of Utab.

There are just as good tentiles in Utah as out of it, suggested Mr. Maginnis in opposition to the measure. The motion was lost—yeas 72, nays 128—and the

measure.

The motion was lost—yeas 72, nays 128—and the bill was passed.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, moved to amend the title, and launched into a constitutional discussion of the bill, when he was called to order by Mr. Budd, of California, for not confining his remarks to the amendment. Oh isaid Mr. White. You are not posting bills. You are a young member, and don't know the rules. [Laughter.]

Mr. Budd. I may be young, but 1 am not going to have my brains kicked out by a mule.

Mr. White. Of course not; you would have to kick yourself in that case.

Mr. Budd. You have none to kick out. I understand my place better than the gentleman ever will. [Laughter.]

Mr. White then continued his speech, amid many interruptions and much merriment, occasioned by the derogatory manner in which he referred to his interrupters as "young men." He had more respect for the constitution than for this twig—no, he was a more Budd—from California. [Laughter.]

I didn't hear you. What is that? Inquired Mr. Budd.

I might give the gentleman more sound, but not

Budd.

I might give the gentleman more sound, but not not comprehension, replied Mr. White.

You are all sound and no comprehension, retorted Mr. Budd.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech the amendment was lost.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, recommending an approprition of \$122,460 for the erection of barracks, &c., at Davis's lained, New York. Referred.

The house then (at 5:15) adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS. The following nominations were confirmed by

The following nominations were confirmed by the senate yesterday:

Wim. Peacock, of Gowanda, N. Y., to be agent for the Indians of the New York a Bendy.

Postmasters—Samuel H. Greene, at New Market, N. H.; Albert S. Twitchell, Gorham, N. H.; Emmons E. Chapin, Rocakield, Mass.; Burrill Porter, North Attleboro', Mass.; Amos Woodman, Rethel, Coun.; Henry C. Prenties, Foxeraf, Me.; Chas. E. Gibbs, Bridgton, Me.; James A. Baker, Millington, N. J.; Geo. W. Harper, Robinson, Ill.; Carey G. Colburn, Wyoning, Ill.; Nicholas Morper, South Evanston, Ill.; Eliphalet S. Miner, Necedah, Wis.; James A. Foote, Anoka, Minn; Warren Patter, Alikin, Minn; Yrederick J. Bartols, Peantigo, Wis.; Henry Keert, Mason City, Iowa; Frank E. Barber, Jr., Rock Rapids, Iowa; Geo. J. Pace, Ration, N. M.; Robt, A. Mosely, Talladogs, Ala; John Esgan, Bensacola, Fla.; Wm. P. Brugh, Eulaw, Ala.; Cyris Hillborn, Newtown, Pa.; Edgar A. Brodhead, Kittanning, Pa., and John E. Bliss, Olawa, Kan. the senate yesterday:

NOMINATIONS.

I. Wood, Naugatuck, Conn.; John W. Hasset, Compkinsville, N. Y.; Wm. S. McDonnell, New-ville, Pa.; Grafton Monroe, Annapolis, Md.; Thes, W. Scott, Franklin Grove, Ill.; V. S. Bogrs, Wrights Frove, Ill.; Etiprige L. Otts, Rochelle, Ill.; Eugene L. Reed, at Weeping Water, Neb., and John J. Burns, Sprague, Washington territory.

AS TO LAND GRANTS.

Report of the House Committee Affecting North Pacific Possessions.

The house committee on public lands yesterday adopted the report prepared by Mr. Henley on the bill to forfeit a portion of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad. Messrs. Oates, Van Eaton, and Strait voted against the report, Mr. Belford was not present. Delegate Brents will offer a substitute for the bill agreed upon by the majority of the committee when it is brought up for consideration in the house. The substitute declares forfeited those lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad company lying co-Northern Pacific Railroad company lying coterminus with and adjacent to that part of the line of its proposed milroad between Wallula, in Washington territory, and Portland, Oreg., for breach of the conditions on which they were granted. All the rest of the lands granted to the company are confirmed to it on the express condition that it shall fully conform to and comply with all the requirements of this act. The company shall henceforth construct not less than 100 miles of its railroad each year, and complete and equip the whole by July 4, 1885, except the portion between Wallula and Portland. All lands confirmed to the company shall be subject to assessment and taxation by state, forritory, caunty, or municipality. All agriculritory, county, or municipality. All agricul-tural lands so confirmed, which were not sold before Jam I, 1884, shall be sold by the company only to citizens of the United States in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person, and at a price not exceeding \$2.60 per acre. The substitute forbids discriminating freight charges or pooling arrangement by the company, and provides that the maximum passenger fares shall be prescribed by the commissioner of railroads.

Another Investigation,

The house committee on public buildings yesterday agreed upon a resolution authoriz ing the committee to investigate the charge that government officials, in collusion with that government officials, in collusion with real estate dealers, were requiring the government to pay an exorbitant price for a site for a public building at liveoklys, N. Y. Pending the investigation the secretary of the treasury is authorized to cease negotiations. The charges were made against Supervising Architect Bell and indirectly against Secretary Folger. They allow that the latter was negligent in his efficial duties.

Fast Mail. The postmaster general yesterday received a dispatch stating that from and after the fifteenth instant, the Central Pacific Railroad ompany will run a fast mail train from Ogden west, covering the distance between Ogden and Sau Francisco in thirty-nine hours. This will complete the first mail sys-tem between New York and San Francisco. and will save twenty-four hours between those points.

Dr. Norvin Green.

Dr. Norvin Green was before the house ommittee on postoffices and postroads yea-

THEY SAW HARD SERVICE.

The Quartermesters' Volunteers Anxious to Receive Benefits Under the Pension Latve.

Some time since Mr. W. W. Wirt applied for a position as superintendent of a national cemetery, but it was decided by the quartermaster general that as the organization in which he served during the war, the Quarwhich he served during the war, the Quartermasters' Volunteers, was not such as to come within the meaning of voluntary organizations having enlisted men. Mr. Wirt, not satisfied with this decision, forwarded the papers through Gen. Resecrans, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, to the sucretary of war, who returned them with a report of the adjutant general, and say that "it will be seen that this force was composed of civilians and not of soldiers."

The report of the adjutant general states that the Quartermaster's Volunteers were armed and equipped in July, 1804, at the time of the Early and Breckenridge raid on Washington, and did three days and nights'

Washington, and did three days and nights' active service, but that the members were clerks, and when they resigned their connection with the organization ceased.

corres, and when they resigned their connection with the organization ceased.

Gen. M. C. Miggs, however, who was quartermaster general at the period referred to, and who was actively in command of the forces composed of the Quartermaster's Voluntours, the War Department Rifles, and other organizations that were hurriedly organized for the defense of the capital before the arrival of the 6th corps, takes a different view of the case, and has given a complete history of the Quartermaster's Volunteers, which, he says, was organized as early as 1863, and of its gallant service at Fort Stevens, in opposing the enemy in a skirmish, in which one was killed and several wore wounded. He says this was military duty, real military service for the United States, and that the request for recognition should be heard and granted. He adds:

What degree of recognition is to be given them

should be heard and granted. He adds:

What degree of recognition is to be given them
Loo not presume to say, but I do not think that
the report of the adjuvant general goes to the bottom of the case. He does not seem to have its
whole history. The organization was military
and the danger was military, and a just congress.
I believe, if the case is understood, will provide
by legislation that they be admitted to all the
rights enjoyed by any soldiers who have served
their country in actual war and stood up before
the face of an actual veteran attacking military
force.

Gen. Meigs also furnished a copy of Gen. Gen. Meigs also furnished a copy of Gen. Early's report to the confederate government, in which he states that the appearance of the force composed of the Quartermaster's Volunteers and other similar organizations was what deterred him from further attack upon the city. It is the intention of a number of those who were connected with these organizations to push this matter before congress, as they are confident that they will be recognized as having been bona fide be recognized as having been bona fide soldiers, and entitled to the benefit of all the legislation that has been had for those who fought in the late war of the rebellion.

Consuls Recognized. The President has recognized Willem Melanchton Bennebrock Gravenhorst as vice consul of the Netherlands at New York. Theodore Hellman, consul of Turkey at New Orleans, and Karl Pollier, cousul of the Ger-man empire at New York.



Themest remarkable Remedy of the age. the only preparation that will cure Spavin. I valuable semedy for cury of Lameness.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday:

Thos. Were Fox, to be consulted the United States at Plymouth, Eagland.

Wm. W. Rockfill, of Maryland, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States to China.

Postmasters—Francis P. Vincent, at Cottage City, Mass.: Frank H. Reid, Suffield, Conn.; Alonzo, L. Wood, Naturatuck, Conn.; John W. Bassett, No. 50 Sunbury Street,

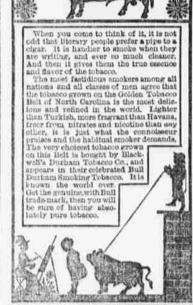
Boston, Mass., Or 276 Fourth Avenue.

THE ONLY GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

the BEST HEALTH BEVERAGE, Topic and
Nutritive from The Genuine Contains
ON EXTRIPO MORE to the listle than the
Initiation, and is SUPERIOR in quality.









Causes no Pain. Treatment Will Cure. Not a

Miscellaneons.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST, DOUBLE BRACK, SPILENUID SUBNERY,
STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT,
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station,
FOR PHASURY SHOPPING STREET, 1981.
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station,
FOR PHASURY SHOPPING STREET, 1982.
TO PHASURY SHOPPING STREET, 1983.
TO AND THE STREET, 1984.
THE STREET, 19 Thousands Hastened to Their Graves Relying on testimonials written in vivid, glowing language of some miracu-lous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hast-ened thousands to their graves, believ-ing in their almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, and that these testimonials make the the time the so-called medicine is all the time hastening themto their graves. We have avoided publishing testimonials as they do not make the cures, although we have

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of them, of the most wonderful cures, of them, of the most wondered con-voluntarily sent us. It is our medicine— Hop Bitters—that makes the cures. It Hop Bitters—that makes the cures. We has never failed, and never can. We will give references to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters. A LOSING JOKE.

A LCSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg jokingly said to a lady patient who was: complaining of her continued ill health, and of his mability to cure her: "Try Hop bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the flitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laught at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient. PEES OF DOCTORS.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in. We be-lieve the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone. And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

A LADY'S WISH. A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and bicoming health. It did #forme, as you observe."

GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up

"It possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die from kidney and liver trouble."

After Late Suppers

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

## HOT WATER

AND ALL UNPLEASANT AFTER-EFFECTS

The Erndes,

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The Largest and Most Attractive Stock in the City and Offered at Un-usually Low Prices.

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619 Fourteenth St., corner G, n. w. Estimates promptly furnished for building and re-pairing. The very best workmen and material al-ways sumployed, and the very best work guaranteed. All orders, mail or telephone, promptly stended to. Am sole agent for the Datrict of Columbia for Pat-ent Shutter Hings, whereby, to open or close shutters, the window need not be raised.

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Pending legal measures to restrain the use of our name in connection with a so-called Mail Extract, purporting to be made by a party who has assumed the name of Johann Hoft, physicians and consumerare cautioned against franchilent imitations of our works and are informed that all Gives Relief at GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT for which we are and have been the SOLE AGENTS and IMPORTERS since 1869, and upon which the regulation of this article is based, is sold only in our SPECIAL BOTTLE, and bears upon its label the

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For Annapolis 450 a. m. and 440 p. m. daily, except for Annapolis 450 a. m. and 440 p. m. daily, except ALEXANDRIA AND PREDERICKSHURG RAILAWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON BAIL-10.All.

For Alexandria, a.a., 7.22, 0.3, 11.65, and 11.35 a. m., 2.0, 4.29, a. 6.29, 8.03, and 11.16 p. m. On Sunday at 6.29, 8.05, 1.10, n. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6.55 and 11.65 a. m., daily, and 5 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washinston, 6.05, 8.05, 10.10, and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.19 f. m., and 12.10 midnight. On Sunday at 8.05 and 10.10 midnight.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. THE MODEL PAST LINE AND THE ONLY LINE

THE EAST AND THE WEST,
VIA WASHINGTON
DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLER! STEEL
RAILS!
Schodule to take effect SUNDAY, NOVEMBER
18, 1883. 18, 1886. Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and Ustreet, by Eastern Standard or 75th Meridian time. For Chicago, Cheelmant, Louisville, and St. Louis daily at 3:35 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:10 p. m., with through coaches and Palace Sleeping Cara to above points, without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, excent Saturlay.

daily at 3:05 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 10:10 p. m., with through coscines and Paiace Seeping Cars to above politis, without change; 10:15 a. m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday.

For Pittsburg at 10:15 a. m. and 8:46 p. m. daily: 8:40 p. m. to Pittsburg. Cleveland, and Detroit, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Toledo and Datroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Toledo and Datroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

To Toledo and Datroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

To Toledo and Datroit, via Monroeville, 10:15 a. m. daily of the Montal Steeping Cars at leaded.

For Baitimore on week days 5:620, 6:40, 8:810, 9. and 10:05 a. m., 12:10, 2:20, 2:235, 3:30, 4:30, 4:50, 4:40, 5:30, 7. 8:10, 10, 10:15 p. m.

For Baitimore on Sundays, 6:30, 8:9, a. m., 1:25, 2:35, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 p. m.

For Baitimore on Sundays, 6:30, 8:9, a. m., 1:25, 2:35, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 p. m.

For Annapolle, 6:40 a. m. and 1:10 and 4:40 p. m.; on Sanday, b. a. m. and 4:40 p. m.

For wy stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5, 6:40, 9. a. m., 12:19, 1:30, 4. 40, 7, and 10:15 p. m. For wy stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5, 6:40, 9. a. m., 12:19, 1:30, 4. 40, 7, and 10:15 p. m. For stations on Metropolitan Branch, 7:40 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. daily except Sunday, 6:45 p. m. daily except Sunday, 6:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Magnerstown, 10:15 a. m. mm 5:45 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Magnerstown, 10:15 a. m. and 1:50 and 6:37 p. m., 1:50, 1:

m; Sunday, 10:40 and 5:3 (B. daily, and, 2:15 p. m. From Lexington, 6:20 a. m. daily, and, 2:15 p. m. daily except Sanday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, S:25, 10 a. m., 2:15, 4:20 and 8 p. m. daily except Sunday; 8 p. m. daily from Point of Rocks.

Trains leave Bailtimore for Washington at 2, 4:40, 6:30, 7:15, 7:30, 9, e10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 0. d. 4:40, 6:25, 7:30, 9, and 10:15 p. m., 10 Sundays, 2, 4:40, 7:50, 9, 9:10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 6:25, 7:30 and 9 m. p. m.
All trains from Washington stop at RelayStation
except 430 p. m.
For further information spply at the Baltimore
and Ohlo Ticket Office, Washington Station, 619 and
1151 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth
street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be
checked and received at any point in the city,
W. M. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Baltimore; C. K.
LORD, G. P. A.

CHESAPEAKE AND ORIO RAILWAY. TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST, SOUTHWEST,

AND NGEPHWEST.

Leave from B. & P. Depot as follows:

535 A. M.—Way Mail (daily, except Sunday), for Ciliton Forge and intermediate stations on C. & O. Ry. Mail (daily, except Sunday), for Ciliton Forge and intermediate stations on C. & O. Ry.

5:10 P. M.—LOUISVILLE, AND CINCINNATI LAND (DAILY). Solid train, with Pullman cars to Louisville; Richmont to Cincinnati, without change; arriving, Columbus, Ohio, at 4:50 p. m.; Winchester, 2:15 p. m.; Chicanati, 1:20 p. m.; Lexinston, 3:15 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; connecting at these cities with through trains to all points West, South-West, South-West,

P. Station, H. W. Fuller, G. P. Agt. C. W. Smith, Frank Trion, Gen. Man't. N. E. Pas. Agt. THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY. THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST, AND WEST.

Schedule in effect NOVEMBER 18, 1883, 8:35 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close connections to all points couth and southwest. Daily, except Sunday, with C. &O. By. Pull-man Siegoing Ruffert Cars from New York and Washington to Atlanta. Pullman Siegoing Cars from Washington and Atlanta to New Or-leans.

Cars from Washington and Atlanta to New OrLouisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottesville, to Cincinnatt, Louisville, and all
Western Pointe. Tuliman Steeping Cars Wash10:40 F.M.—Southern Mail and Express, daily, to all
points south and Southwest, via Danville and
Charlotte. Daily, except Sunday, with C. & O.
Ry, Pullman Steeping Cars from Washington,
via Danville, Charlotte, and Atlanta, to New
Oricans: also from Washington, via Charlotte
and Columbia, to Augusta.

Manassas Division train leaves Washington at S:35
a. m. daily except Sunday. Warrenton trains
leave Washington at S:35 a. m. and 5:10 p. m.
Columbia, the property of the Columbia of the Columb

faily.

For tickets and all information inquire at Compa ny's Office, Got Pennsylvania avenue, or at Union Depot.

N. MACDANIEL, Agent. M. SLAUGHTER,
M. SLAUGHTER,
General Passenger Agent,
SOL, HAAS, Traffic Manager,
SOL, HAAS, Traffic Manager,

Washington, ohio and Western Rail Boad Company. Trains arrives at and leave from B. and P. (Sixth street) Depot as follows:
Accommodation arrives 8:30 a. m. daily.
Mail arrives 6:35 p. m. daily except Sanday.
Accommodation leaves 4:25 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Accommodation leaves 4:25 p. m. daily except Sunday.

niday. On Sundays only a train will leave at 8:05 p. m. Time, 75th meridian. Commutation tickets not honored on Sunday trains.
8. M. BROPHY, superintendent.

Steambont Tines.

The United States Mail Line To Norfolk, Fortress Monroc, and the South.

The popular steamer GEORGE LEARY leaves seventh street wharfelverry MONDAY, WEDNES-DAY, and FRIDAY at 5:50 h. in. stopping at Pincy Point and Cornied Harbor cach way.

This is the only line that connects in Norfolk with the Boston and Providence steamers.

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Preight received daily until 5 h. in.

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Fare 50 cents, NORFOLK and FORTRESS MON-ROE. Steamer JANE MOSELEY leaves Washing-ton for Norfolk and Old Point Minday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:50 p.m. "SPRINGMAN STATERS will call for baggage SPRINGMAN TAYERESS will call for baggage from Hoyels and Private Residences. Can be called SPRINIMAN S. Foat Besidences. Can be called by Telepianne.
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Per information apply at General Office, 613 15th street, or at company a Wharf, foot of 6th street, ALFRED WOOD, Secretary, GEO. R. PHILLIPS. Superintendent.

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This Whiskey upon an analytical examination has proved to be FREE from Fuel Oil, and indeed of any of the modern ingredients which are used to give a

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Corner of Twentieth and I streets northwest.

We are offering for sale this spring, besides improved and infiniterieved appropriate all sactions of the city, similar reserved in a property in all sactions of the city, single for the city of the city and the control of the city of

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